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THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 17 No. 1

SEPTEMBER 1956

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TOO MUCH AGRICULTURE

With the exception of the decade of the 1940's with its great demand for food, Canadian farmers since 1920 have operated in a market situation which may be summarized in the words "Too much agriculture".

The speedy adoption of improved technology has meant that supplies have grown faster than demand. American efforts to secure a balance by drastic crop restrictions have not worked. And a solution acceptable to no one is to put technological improvement in moth balls.

Can we achieve a better balance between farm output and demand? The National Planning Association of the United States has tried to answer this in a special report under the heading "A Balanced United States Agriculture in 1965". Its aim is to provide leadership in thinking through a farm policy which will avoid the excessive costs of the present American programme, overcome the rigidity it has introduced, and at the same time secure a balance between production and demand which past and present programmes have failed to do. Some of the suggestions of this study should be considered by Canadian farmers. The report states that "What is needed is not for our farmers to abandon the use of these new technologies. What is needed, instead, is that they apply them to fewer acres of crops and fewer animal feed units. In doing this, they should cull out their poorest acres and divert these to more extensive uses requiring lower inputs per acre . . . The livestock farmers need to cull their poorest cows, sows, hens, and the like. These changes will all reduce the expense side of their ledgers more than their receipts." These positive proposals imply using new

techniques and yet improving net income while reducing the aggregate volume of output.

The report sums up its recommendations by stating that a sound farm programme should "be pointed toward reducing agricultural output by extensifying the farming . . . The emphasis must be on farming more land per farm, much of it more extensively, and cutting down on labour inputs by more mechanization . . ." This applies equally to Canada. The idea should provide an economic basis for our farm extension programme.

While this is good advice for Canadian farmers, it may not go far enough. We must not let agriculture suffer alone in a booming economy. To meet the present situation calls at least for (1) modest extension of our present farm price support programmes; (2) expanding the excellent work being done by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation and the Maritime Marshland administrations. Federal and provincial cooperation is also needed in developing and financing programmes for permanent agricultural improvement in other regions; and (3) tough national action to confront the vast U.S. dumping of farm products. The last of these is required since U.S. dumping not only depresses prices in world markets but also denies farm export countries their normal markets.

Our Cover Picture

Demonstrating his control over a power saw is Hormidas Lalonde of Hawkesbury, who was one of the contestants in a competition organized this summer at the Canadian International Paper Company's field day at the Harrington Forest Farm.

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Modern Trends in Milk Handling

IN 1940 the first tank trucks appeared on California roads. By 1953 bulk hauling had been set up in 28 states, and in that year Canadian dairy farmers also began to make the switch from milk cans to bulk storage coolers. In 1955 Canada boasted 500 bulk tanks with that number increasing dramatically since then. Naturally Ontario is leading the way, with several dairies having adopted the system. But it is being taken up in other provinces as well. In Quebec the same trend is appearing.

Leclerc dairy in Sherbrooke (the first and only Quebec dairy doing bulk hauling at present) first started collecting milk in bulk from a few of their shippers last fall. They expect to have all their shippers exclusively on bulk tankers this fall. For the past year they have been picking up milk in bulk tankers from an increasingly large number of farms every other day. They have found bulk milk hauling has been of advantage to all three groups concerned in the milk business—the consumer, the dairy and the shipper. Because of this, bulk milk hauling cannot help but spread rapidly.

For the consumer bulk milk hauling means a higher quality product. Milk temperature never rises above 50 degrees and thus the bacteria content of the milk is kept lower. Health authorities in the future may demand that milk never be allowed to rise above 50 degrees once cooled, thus forcing the issue for bulk cooling.

For the dairies bulk milk hauling means an increase in plant efficiency with a consequent lowering of costs as well as increased cleanliness. Dairies will be forced to switch to bulk hauling in order to keep up with their competitors.

For the farmer bulk milk hauling means an end to the back-breaking job of lifting and handling heavy milk cans and the time-consuming jobs of washing and sterilizing cans and in some cases making personal delivery of cans to the dairy. Once the added capital cost has been taken care of, farmers who have switched appear to be all for this new method of handling milk.

Effect on Farmers

The change is coming. What will it involve? For the farmer the installation of a bulk cooler worth between \$1200. and \$2500. (depending on size). Changes in the milk house to accommodate the new tank; perhaps an improvement in the land approaching the milk house. An electric outlet handy for the truck driver to plug in his pump when he comes to empty the farm tank. For the dairy obviously the major expenditure is the tank truck, which may hold 12,000 lbs. The dairy must also train its personnel to handle the new loading procedures. The truck driver will take a milk sample for later testing; measure the amount of milk he is picking up from each

Thirty years from now, if you visit an agricultural museum, you may see among the quaint out-moded items an example of the "old-fangled" milk can. By that time bulk hauling of milk will be completely established, if the headway it has been making continues at the present rate.

individual farm; pump out the milk and flush out the bulk cooler with a pail of water.

There will be advantages for the farmer too from the change, such as a higher quality milk; lower hauling costs; less loss through incompletely drained cans (which may work out at about 3 cents more income from each 100 pounds of milk); saving of man-power in handling and sterilizing cans; cheaper equipment (eventually a saving of about 2 cents per 100 pounds by eliminating cans); premium price through improved quality; a better deal for the farmer since he can counter-check measurements and samples taken for butter fat tests on his farm.

On the other hand, there may be some disadvantages for the farmer too. A high initial capital investment will be needed; there will be added problems of quality control; the number of market outlets may be reduced; hauling competition may be reduced which may result in hauling rates being higher than necessary.

According to a research project at the University of Vermont, the added costs of bulk cooling work out at about 11 cents per 100 lbs. of milk. Balancing against this is a 3 cent milk stickage saving and a 2 cent saving in can costs. This still leaves the farmer with an increase in costs of about 6 cents per 100 lbs.



A modern milk tank truck

This increased cost will have to be met by an appreciable cut in hauling costs; (some Ontario dairies have allowed a 24% reduction); a saving in power due to more efficient cooling; a premium for higher butter-fat tests (due to better stirring of milk); an end to the loss of frozen milk in the winter, and a premium for milk in which the bacteria count is below a certain level.

In other words the exact economy of the change remains to be established, but the over-all value in terms of ease, efficiency and hygiene is clear.

When your dairy or creamery or factory adopts bulk hauling the first problem to be faced is whether or not you have a big enough dairy operation to make it economically feasible for you to switch over to a bulk system. Prof. C. C. Hall of Michigan State College recently studied the influence of the size of herd on the cost of bulk handling of milk. He found that with a 12 cow herd and a 100 to 150 gal. tank the cost of bulk handling would be 15.7 cents per 100 lbs. of milk; with 20 cows and a 150 - 200 gal. tank, 11.3 cents per 100 lbs.; 30 cows and a 300 - 400 gal. tank, 7.7 cents per 100 lbs. of milk.

Once the decision to go ahead with bulk hauling has been made then the next major problem is deciding on the kind and size of storage system to be installed. First thing to consider is that the storage tank must be big enough. (If not, it is a serious mistake). The tank should hold 4 to 6 milkings. Pick-ups as a rule are only made every other day. Another consideration is that further delays may be encountered because of blocked winter roads.

The farmer has the choice between an ice-bank type ("sweet water" cooling) or the direct-expansion type. The latter type were the first ones on the market and at present are the most numerous. They work on the same basis as a deep freeze. Milk is cooled down in the tank to 36 to 38 degrees. When warm milk is added the temperature should not rise above 48 degrees.



Pouring milk into the bulk tank on the farm, and using the measuring stick to determine the amount of milk in the tank.

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In milk houses where can coolers were formerly in use and where hot water and a double wash tank already are available no radical changes are needed, unless of course the building is not large enough to hold the bulk tank. The tank should be so placed in a room so that work can be done on all sides of it. Space for adequate washing and making the tank sanitary is of primary importance.

The experience of many Ontario dairies and also the Leclerc dairy is that as a rule only minor changes have been required on the farms of producers, practically all farm roadways being good enough for the tank truck to negotiate.

The shift to bulk hauling, like most changes in history, is not just a matter of drifting with a tide. It involves choices, decisions, and perhaps immediate sacrifices for long range improvements.

This is what happens when the tank truck stops at the farm. The driver mixes the milk in your bulk tank, with an electric propeller blade; takes a sample of milk for the butter-fat test; figures out how much milk is in the tank by sticking in a calibrated measuring rod from which the poundage of milk in the tank is determined by referring to a table. The hose from the tanker is then connected to your tank, which is emptied at the rate of 50 gallons per minute. The driver then flushes out the tank with a pail of cold water.

The Farm Woodlot Is A Valuable Sideline

by G. D. Morrison

FARM AND OTHER privately owned woodlots are in a new era of development, for major wood-using industries are looking more and more to privately owned woodlots near their mills for raw material. Costs of hauling by truck are soaring and river drives from remote timber lands leased from the Crown are expensive too. This means that the farm woodlot has become more valuable to its neighbouring mill. Every year the mills are buying an increasing percentage of their raw wood direct from the farmer.

Woodlot owners can cope with this new demand only if they improve their management practices. A report of the Royal Commission on Forestry in Ontario points out that less than two percent of the privately owned woodland is being wisely or even adequately managed, that clear cutting and "high grading" are the accepted practices and that destruction is often completed by grazing and fire. A report from other provinces would probably reveal an equally alarming situation.

Good forestry management of privately owned woodlands is a profitable investment for farm woodlot owners, and it will help nearby paper companies by providing a steady source of raw material.

In 1950 the pulp mill at Hawkesbury, Ont., owned by the Canadian International Paper Company, was converted so that it could make use of a wide variety of hardwood species which grow in the areas of Quebec and Ontario reasonably close to the mill. As a result of this new market it was felt that some people might be tempted to cash in by clear cutting. This would have resulted not only in a reduction of our wood resources, but also in a loss of watershed, wildlife and recreational benefits which are extremely important to the economy of this Laurentian district.



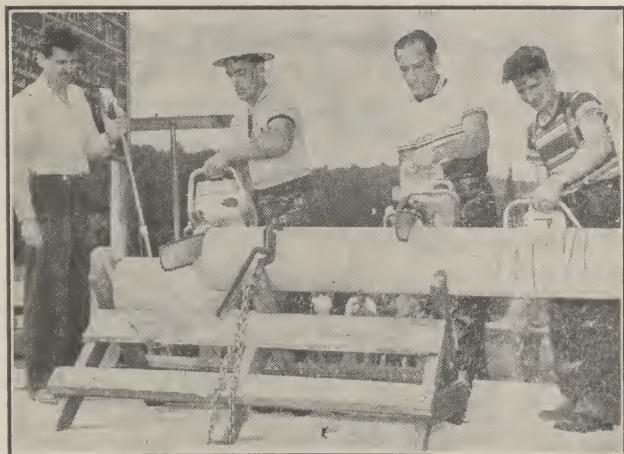
Implement companies are keeping abreast of the times. This log-hauler hitches to a tractor.

The following steps were taken to forestall this possibility:

- The Harrington Forest Farm was made a demonstration forest, where wood dealers and interested woodlot owners could see forest management theories being put into practice.
- A positive effort was made to acquaint individuals and groups with the true meaning of conservation and the need for it. No speaking engagement was refused; no opportunity missed to show films or discuss phases of woodlot management.
- An extension forest service was established, closely tied in with the paper company's wood purchasing programme, which was made available to all wood dealers and woodlot owners throughout the Hawkesbury area. This service is extended free of charge with no strings attached as to markets.

Public response to this programme was good and many groups and individuals visited the company's forest farm. Many speaking engagements were filled and many woodlots were visited during the first two years. One point, however, was lacking. To the good forest manager—the man who took these lessons to heart and proceeded to put them into practice—there was little more than a pat on the back. The company gave them priority whenever possible in its wood buying programme, but there was nothing in the way of public recognition to reward the efforts of good forestry management.

The formation of the Canadian Tree Farm Movement in April, 1953, filled the need for some form of public recognition for the good woodlot manager. A regional tree farm committee was organized in the Grenville area with the co-operation of the Brownsburg Rotary Club, and to date 49 tree farmers have joined the movement.



Forest farm field days feature contests on their programmes. Here are the first three winners in the power saw contest held at Harrington earlier this summer, shown with the C.I.P. forest engineer Arthur Lafrance.

The requirements for certification state that the prospective tree farmer

- agrees to maintain his woodlands for growing forest crops
- agrees to protect his wood adequately
- agrees that cutting practices will be satisfactory to ensure future forest crops
- agrees to allow committee foresters to inspect his tree farm.

This programme does not confuse conservation with "hoarding" but ensures good cutting practices. Cutting is an essential part of woodlot management.

Cutting, in the view of the organizers of the Tree Farm Movement, is a means to an end, and as such is a far better aid to the extension forester than, say, planting trees. The latter has been used as a key to open doors to the forester for so long that the public now thinks that forest management begins and ends with planting.

In the Grenville area, the planting of trees is not advised; first, because there would be enough seedlings to supply the demand, and secondly, because in this already heavily wooded area it is more important for the woodlot owner to focus his attention on the 50, 75 or 100 acres of bush he now has rather than worry about the 3 to 5 acres he should plant.

Little is to be gained by a very rigid interpretation of the Tree Farm standards. It is hoped that in a short time a major proportion of the 1250 wood contractors who sell pulpwood to the Grenville Woods Division will be the proud owners of certified Canadian Tree Farms, managed wisely and well.

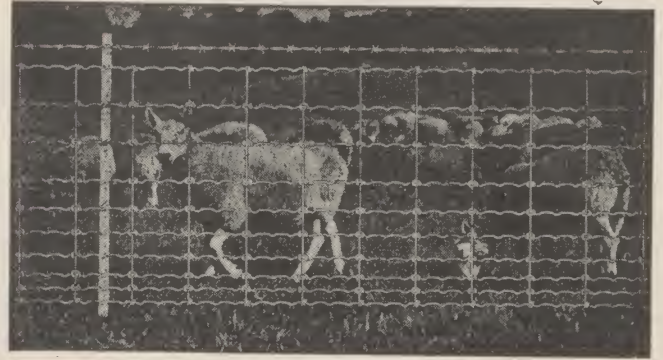
Expanded Extension Programme

This ambitious programme can only be accomplished by making full use of the Canadian Tree Farm Movement. Government and industry must also take steps to ensure the promotion and vigorous survival of this new aid to extension forestry. Every wood-using industry in each district should be taking an active part in the promotion of this movement. Certainly sawmill and veneer plant owners have a great stake in woodlot management, as it is only through good practices that woodlot owners can grow the quality wood these industries demand.

The Grenville Woods Division of the International Paper Company has expanded its programme by enlarging its wood-procurement area; by helping to organize regional tree farm committees in areas beyond Argenteuil County; by holding field days and short courses in woodlot management at the Harrington Forest Farm, and by increasing the volume of lectures and booklets on how to grow trees as a crop.

In the Tree Farm Movement is to be found the means of slowing down the deterioration of farm woodlots. It remains for the agencies concerned to pick up the reins and do the job. To do anything less than this would be sheer folly.

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Plant Now

For Bloom In Spring

by Marcus O'Brien

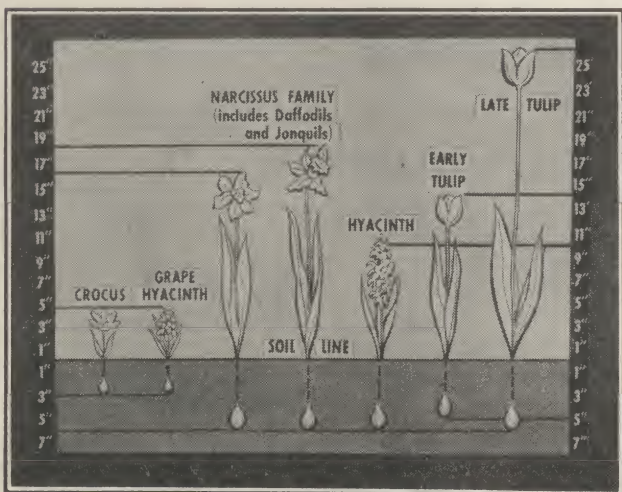
GROWING BULBS in your garden is easy, and extremely rewarding. The time to plant them is in the fall before the ground freezes; probably the best time would be right after the first light frost.

The first thing is to decide where you will plant them. They can be wonderful along hedges, around the bases of trees, as edges for walks and driveways, or just helter-skelter in the lawn. More formally, they grow in beds and borders especially prepared for them or arranged along the foundations of the house to take off the first spring bareness.

What's more, with proper planting, the gardener can have blooms from his Dutch bulbs from the time the snow leaves until the first of summer's heat. Crocuses come up first, then snowdrops, daffodils, hyacinths and the early and late tulips. In this way, colorful blooms will grace the property for four or five weeks every spring.

Follow these rules and the coming of spring will bring great beauty and color to your garden:

1. Get your order in for bulbs well in advance to be sure you'll have them in plenty of time for planting.
2. Avoid bargains like poison. They're never reliable.
3. Get only the best. They're not costly and the results will be better. Buy firm, weighty, smooth-skinned, large bulbs.
4. Rough out a design on paper before planting, or shift the bulbs around on top of the ground until



This gives an idea of how deep the various Dutch bulbs should be planted each fall, and approximately how high the plants will grow in the spring. Tulips are planted six to eight inches deep, or twice the diameter of the bulb. Dutch tulips grow in a great many colours and more than a thousand different varieties. They make wonderful foundation plants and enhance any home when they are planted along foundations, edges of walks and drives, in beds and borders or under trees,



you get them in a pattern you like. Then plant them where they sit.

5. Dutch bulbs, particularly tulips, will grow in almost any kind of soil providing it's well drained. They like medium-sandy loam best, though, and plenty but not too much moisture.
6. Dig the soil twice a few weeks before planting the bulbs. If fertilizer or organic matter is needed, dig it in well.
7. If you have to remove sod, skim it off an inch or so deep, save it for patching lawns, or for the compost heap.
8. Dutch bulbs like the sun but a little shade is good.
9. Plant any time between September until the ground freezes, preferably just after the fall's first light frost has wilted the existing plants.
10. Plant bulbs with their pointed ends up, the distance from the point to the surface about twice the bulb's greatest diameter.
11. Plant them twice the planting-depth apart. These rules differ according to location, soil, climate, etc. Consult a reliable dealer for local directions.
12. Water thoroughly if the soil is dry.
13. Label different varieties with metal tags.
14. After the ground freezes, mulch by covering the ground with evergreen boughs.
15. Save a few bulbs for potting and indoor growth. You can have gorgeous flowers in your home while the snow is deep outside.

That's all there is to it!

Come spring, the snow melts away and the bulbs send up their picturesque flowers. When that time comes, keep weeds down. Use a claw to break up the soil packed by the snow. If the spring is dry, water them. Don't lift the bulbs every year; it's a lot of bother and, with proper care, most bulbs will grow successfully for several years.

Bulb-growing is one of the finest experiences any

gardener can have, first because it's so simple a process, and secondly because bulbs send out the first heralds of spring, providing magnificent floral beauty when the rest of the landscape is just struggling out of winter into spring.



One of the minor problems of Bulb-planting in the fall is to plan how the flower garden will look next spring. Either sketch a rough design on paper before planting the bulbs, or shift the bulbs around on top of the ground until a good pattern is achieved, then plant them where they sit.

PAPINEAU FARMERS LOOK AT U.C.C.

Bothered by talk of a new farm organization, Papineau farm forum members decided to study the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs and then review the Farm Forum and the new Quebec Farmers' Association. They sponsored three public meetings in the Silver Creek Hall on the nights of August 28, 29 and 30th. During the day those forum members who were not too busy with harvesting met in a home and talked over some of the difficulties they met in their forums.

Day meetings were held in members' homes. Each of the different forums provided a place to meet for one day. Instead of staying away from home for three days, the participants were able to live at home and do their housework. In the evenings they all went to the public meetings in the hall.

On the first night the participants took a look at the organizations in their community. They found that there were members of 16 different organizations attending. Then they discovered what each organization was doing, with particular emphasis on the professional organization such as the labor union, and the commodity group or specialized syndicate which joins producers of a specific product together so that they can form a marketing board to secure better prices for their product.

Mr. Gilbert Mireault spoke on the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs the second evening. He described the U.C.C., told what kind of an organization it was, what

it did, and how it related to other farm organizations. He emphasized particularly the place of commodity groups and the manner in which they would function under Quebec's new marketing law.

The last evening was used to look at Quebec Farm Radio Forum and the Quebec Farmers' Association with Mr. L. Young, secretary of both, in charge of the meeting. Particular attention was given to whether or not two organizations were feasible in Quebec, what each would do, to what extent they could work together, and whether there would be more meetings. Later, with assistance from Mr. Keith Greig, president of the Quebec Farmers' Association and Mrs. Carl Anderson, vice-president of the Quebec Farm Radio Forum, Mr. Young answered questions from the audience.

Farm Forum Broadcasts

The first broadcast this season will be on October 29th. In order that current interest may be introduced on any Monday night broadcast except during the series on parity, no dates are listed. The topics will follow this order, and Fourth Night broadcasts will be presented as usual. All broadcasts will be heard over CBM in Montreal and CJCQ in Quebec on Monday evening each week at 8.30 p.m.

Topics For This Season

SCHOOL MILK

Should a program be developed to supply milk to all Canadian school children?

SHOULD FARMERS INVEST IN MARKETING?

Is investment in marketing services essential to orderly marketing of farm products?

WHAT ABOUT FARM MANAGEMENT?

The farmer today has many specialized services available to him. Often the problem is to adapt these needs to the needs of his own farm.

THE SOIL BANK IDEA

Is a soil bank the answer to farm surpluses and soil conservation? Can surpluses be stored in the soil?

WHAT PRICE EFFICIENCY?

Can farmers improve their efficiency in production by taking advantage of scientific and technical knowledge without aggravating their marketing problem?

PARITY FOR AGRICULTURE

1. What is Parity Income for Agriculture?

Why are farmers concerned about it? How can it be determined? Should farmers get full parity income?

2. How Can Parity Income for Agriculture be Achieved?

What are the methods—price supports—marketing policies—other programs?

3. Is Parity Income for Agriculture Enough?

Will parity income solve all the problems of agriculture? What else is needed?

DOES SHE PUT THE PRICE TAG ON?

How much do women shoppers determine the price of farm products?

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM ABROAD?

A glimpse of agricultural programs outside Canada of interest to Canadian farmers.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

What is the future of agriculture as Canada moves toward a more industrialized economy?

AND NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET

Is there a common meeting ground in the economic interests of farmer and labour?

A MAN AND HIS NEIGHBOR

How does the rural community at the present time differ from the community of 25 years ago? What is needed to make an ideal community today?

FARM FORUM

News and Views

by Leslie G. Young
Provincial Secretary

The first Farm Radio Forum broadcast of the 1956-57 season will be heard October 29th at 8.30 p.m. EST over station CBM in Montreal and CJQC in Quebec. Topic, "School Milk." Should a program be developed to supply milk to all Canadian school children? This is a very opportune question for the autumn season and will be of interest to town and country people alike, and particularly home and school associations and dairymen.

At the National Farm Radio Forum Conference in June the suggestion was made that October be called "Farm Forum Month." Quebec Farm Radio Forum Directors, who met at the home of Mr. R. G. Hodge in Cookshire on September 1st, made a decision which will make a "Farm Forum Month" for Quebec. To save travelling expenses for the secretary they decided that all rallies would be held in October. No definite dates were set, but zone one, Pontiac, was allotted the first or second week of that month in which to hold its rally. Zone five rallies will be held the third week and zone four rallies, the fourth week. Other areas closer to the provincial office will hold their rallies in October but, except for Huntingdon, no dates have been set. Huntingdon Farm Forum Rally will be October 24th.

Membership cards for forum members will be foiled double and be slightly smaller this year than last. Directors decided that some means must be found to stop people who did not join a farm forum from taking advantage of the special reduced rates on car insurance offered members by E. T. Cutts Limited. Beginning this fall any persons buying insurance through this plan will be obliged to enclose one half of their membership card with their application form.

Directors also approved of a change in the fourth night Greenleaf. At the request of the Quebec Farmers' Association it will be longer and carry some current news on farm organization and policy. One section will still contain the forum news as before.

Friday evening August 31st, many of the directors attended a meeting at Mr. J. MacKinnon's of Ways' Mills in Stanstead which was called to organize a folk school in that county. It will be the "Quebec Folk School" and is being sponsored by the Quebec Farm Radio Forum, by Stanstead District Committee, and by other organizations in the area. A five-day school, it took place

September 23-28 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davidson of Ways' Mills.

Papineau farm forums sponsored three public meetings on farm organizations at Mr. John McDermid's Hall in Silver Creek, August 28, 29, 30. They dealt with different types of organizations, a survey of those in the community, the U.C.C., Quebec Farm Radio Forum, and the Quebec Farmers' Association. During the day some of the local farm forum members met and studied the problems of the forums and ways of improving forum meetings. Mrs. C. Anderson of Huntingdon, vice-president, took part in the meetings.

The name of the Quebec Farm Forum Association has now been officially changed. As of July 20, 1956, by public notice in the Official Gazette, it became known as the Quebec Farm Radio Forum. When present supplies have been used, all stationery will bear the new name.

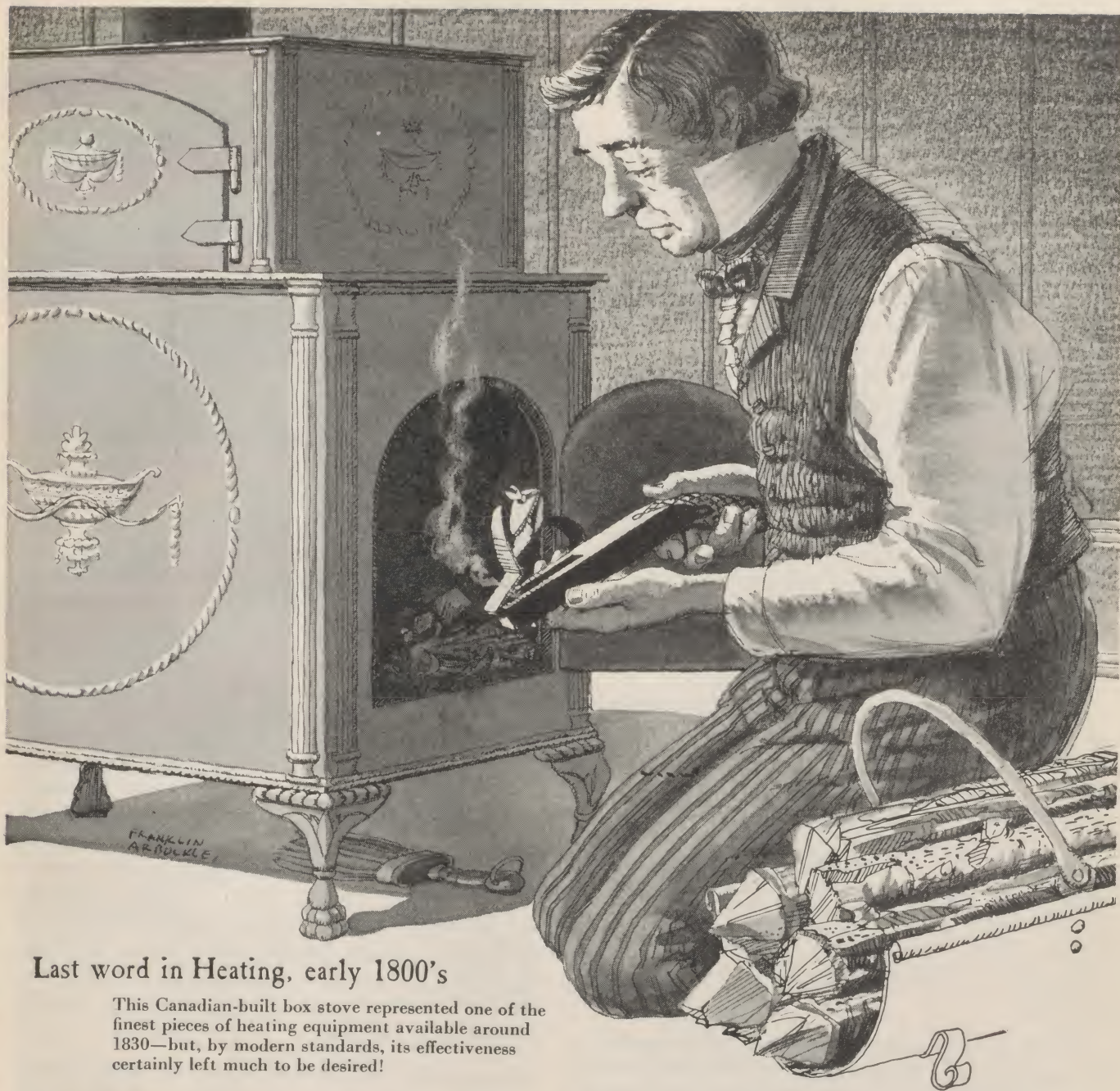
The brief containing the views of farm forums regarding radio and television broadcasting and which was presented to the Royal Commission on Sound Broadcasting and Television last May, will be heard publicly at the commission hearings in Montreal on September 13th. The provincial secretary will represent the Quebec Farm Radio Forum.

Secretary's Notebook

The farm forum broadcast season is rapidly catching up to us. Work preparatory to the broadcasts has already increased to such an extent that additional help has been hired for the office. But as our work increases, so does that of the District Committees. They have to plan rallies, see that the forums are meeting, and send us information on what is happening in their districts.

Communication has always been a bugbear, particularly communication between the provincial office and the district committees. There is one easy way of letting me know what plans have been made for a rally. Just make sure the district secretary sends a copy of the district minutes to the provincial office. That can save a lot of letter writing for both parties.

One other problem will soon be facing some forums. The broadcasts commence October 29th. Who calls the first meeting? The secretary or perhaps the chairman? Some members of Papineau forums last week faced this difficulty. They decided that the first meeting of the season should be called by the secretary, not necessarily at his or her home. After the first meeting they thought it was the duty of the chairman to determine where subsequent meetings should be held.



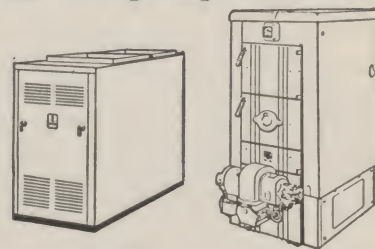
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1-5607B

Laquemac — 1956

Every able and active person in Canada today is subject to all sorts of pressures—pressures which try to make the individual conform to the principles which they advocate. Does the democratic Canadian society in which we live allow us to be individuals who think freely and have the will and liberty to act as we choose? Do “The Tools of Democratic Organization” protect our ideal of freedom of thought and action or are mass media and voluntary organizations shaping and forming our thoughts as clay in the hands of an expert potter?

Macdonald College and Laval University sponsor a camp-school each summer, (with Mr. H. R. C. Avison and Mr. N. Leblanc as co-directors), to provide an opportunity for people to study questions such as these. Although the camp is primarily for people interested in adult education, many other people attend to exchange ideas and take part in the discussions. Authorities on various questions relating to the theme present their views to the campers and afterwards participate in the discussions with them.

About half of the campers this year were French-speaking and half, English-speaking. Five provinces and three countries were represented among the more than one hundred people of the camp. Farmers, lawyers, nurses, teachers, clergymen, students, and social workers were among those who attended. It was a situation in which all must give and take and appreciate the language, race, religion and experience of fellow campers. The variety of interests present were those of many a Quebec community. What better environment in which to study “The Tools of Democratic Organization” and their role in society.

The theme of the camp could be pursued in many ways. Parliamentary procedure? Group discussion? To understand these fully they must be considered in the context in which they are used—our modern society with its culture, mass media, voluntary organizations, etc. Are group discussion and parliamentary procedure always guarantees that the minority will be heard? Are there some situations where parliamentary procedure is best and others where group discussion should be used? Do committees always express the will of the majority? Do programs always reflect the wishes of the people involved?

These questions cannot be answered in short concise statements. There were platform presentations, seminars, skill sessions, optional groups, and, in the evening, recreation. Optional groups included drama, singing, dancing and art lessons and provided relaxation and enjoyment for campers. Statements, seminars, and skill sessions were all relevant to, and had a part in developing the theme of the camp.



“Opinion in good men is wisdom in the making”

Platform statements dealt with culture and the individual, mass media and their influence, and voluntary organizations and their leadership. They illustrated how the individual is pressured by his culture, the organizations that exist and the mass media. Radio, television, papers and films are continually badgering him to try a new scented soap, buy a new car with more horsepower, or to slow down and live. He may also find himself caught between conflicting advice by the experts on everything from the international situation to the stock markets. In the same way our social customs or culture and the voluntary organizations oblige us to do this or that. Our environment demands that we observe certain religious beliefs, be dignified and reserved at times or relaxed and carefree at others. Perhaps we join clubs to support a political party or to improve our economic position. Do we not feel compelled to join the next year? Can we maintain and preserve our power to think and act as individuals under such constant buffeting? Will democracy and its tools help us to safeguard our individuality?

Seminars were on the same topics and provided for a more thorough understanding of them and also served to link the material of the presentations with the skill sessions. In the seminars campers aired their views on the platform statements and exchanged ideas.

Committee work, program planning, parliamentary procedure, and group discussion practices were dealt with in the skill sessions. They served as the practical link between the discussions of the seminars and the everyday true-to-life situations that participants faced in their work.

On the final day a minister of the Toronto Buddhist Church, Mr. Takashi Tsuji, a Canadian of Japanese descent, said of Laquemac, “It has given me a clearer sense of direction and a better sense of value for our Canadian society.” At Laquemac he had recognized some of his own problems, drawn on the wealth of information about him, and formed his own answers.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Merit Agricole Awards Made



Paul Abel Ares, who farms at St. Cesaire in Rouville County, is this year's winner of the Provincial Government's Gold Medal in the Agricultural Merit Competition. With a total score recorded for his farm of 917½ points, he won handily over eight other contestants who, having already won a silver medal in previous contests in this area, were eligible to compete for the highest award, the Gold Medal and the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

In the "non-professional" group in the gold medal contest, the honour went to the Reverend Brothers of St. Gabriel who, during the past quarter of a century, have put more than half their 1400 acre property at St. Bruno in Chambly County into production, by dint of methodical and persevering work.

Thirty-one farmers were awarded silver medals, a distinction which carries with it the title of Officer in the Order. Raymond Clement of Johnville in Compton County, with an excellent score of 893 points, topped the list and won a certificate of "very great merit".

There were, in addition, forty-nine awards of bronze medals to farmers entered in the contest for the first time, and of this group Leonard Boulais of St. Brigid d'Iberville placed first with 848 points.

Mr. Ares operates a well-diversified farming business with dairy farming at its foundation, and on his 308 acres of which 250 are under cultivation, including 40 acres of fertilized pastures, he keeps over 100 head of Holsteins, milking 50 year in and year out. His capabilities as a dairy farmer are reflected in his shipments, for something like 26 cans of milk go to Montreal every day.

Apart from the land he devotes to hay and grain for his livestock, Mr. Ares uses his farm to grow some of the best tobacco in the province which he sells to the Tobacco

Co-operative; raises sugar beets for the Quebec Refinery, and sells tomatoes and beans to the cannery. He also operates a sugar bush which carries 3,500 buckets each spring.

The property, situated on the bank of the Richelieu River in the village of St. Cesaire, consists of two farms. Mr. Ares established himself on the property only twenty years ago, but coming as he did from a long line of farming experts, he has brought it in that time to a high peak of perfection which can be an example to all others. As Mr. Ares said when he received his Gold Medal "The secret of my success is not hard to find; my farm has been built up by hard work, in which I have been admirably supported and encouraged by my wife and family, and the help I have received from the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. What I have been able to do, others can do also."

The Silver Medallist

Mr. Raymond Clement, who scored 893 points to lead the Silver Medal class, this making himself eligible to compete for the Gold Medal in 1961, is a young man who, when he finished school, decided that farming was not for him. But after working in the city for some years, he realized that the farm offered more than city life, and he returned to agriculture. Not yet 40 years old, he now owns a 160 acre property at Johnville in Compton County where he raises Holstein cattle which are giving him an average production of 9000 pounds of milk, all of which is sold as fluid milk and which constitutes the principal income of the farm. In addition to his dairy herd, however,



Premier Duplessis, with the Minister and Deputy Minister looking on, places the ribbon of the Gold Medal around Mr. Ares' neck.

his poultry division produces from 8000 to 9000 dozen eggs a year and he sells 800 to 900 fowl for meat. Early potatoes, apples, small fruit, especially raspberries and market vegetables complete his diversified production.

And all this has been built up in just 16 years. Starting on a practically abandoned farm, on which he has had to erect all his buildings, with \$50 in his pocket and in debt to his father for a loan of \$2000, he has brought his farm to its present state by unending work and a deep interest in his chosen profession.

Winners Honoured At Banquet

On the Wednesday of Fair Week at Quebec it has been the tradition for many years to pay honour to the farming population of Quebec at a banquet attended by dignitaries of the Church and leaders in agriculture. Presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, and attended by Prime Minister Duplessis, the Bishop of Quebec, Msgr. Roy, the Mayor of Quebec and others, it is an occasion when Quebec farmers are honoured by the Government. Presentation of medals and cheques to the winners in the various divisions is made at this time and when it is all over our farmers go back home feeling that in spite of difficulties, long hours and, sometimes, small markets, they are not the forgotten ones, but instead are, to use a trite phrase, the backbone of the country.

Premier Duplessis was of the opinion, speaking at the banquet, that a brighter day is in store for agriculture, and that the trials and tribulations of the past few years are coming to an end. He elaborated his often repeated theme, that life on the farm is the one that brings the most satisfaction, and security, and in his comparison of the life of the farmer and that of the city dweller made it clear that he considers the rural life the ideal one. Helped in his professional work by the agronomes of the provincial government, and supported at all times by the rural clergy, the farmers' lot in Quebec is one that is the envy of all others.



Minister of Agriculture Barre decorates the winner in the Silver Medal group.

The Minister of Agriculture pointed out that the Merit Agricole Competition is held in a different part

of the province each year, to ensure that farmers are competing on more or less even terms so far as physical conditions are concerned. This year the contest was held in a particularly favoured part of the province, where soil and weather conditions are good and where markets are close at hand. People who say that any farmer should be able to accomplish what any other farmer can are not being realistic; but what Mr. Ares has been able to accomplish with his farm could be accomplished by others who have the same advantages as Mr. Ares enjoys.

Barley Contest Regional Winners

The first portion of the annual better barley contest, organized eleven years ago by the Barley Improvement Institute in cooperation with the Quebec Brewers' Association and the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, has been completed, and heading the list in the two sections are Gustave Michon of La Presentation and Paul Emile Girard of Ste. Rosalie.

A new scheme was put into practice this year, and only part of the province now takes part in any one year's contest. In 1956 farms in 22 counties were eligible, and the area was divided into two sections, with prize money totalling \$250 set aside for each section to make up 18 individual prizes ranging from a top award of \$50 down to \$5.

In addition to supplying the two first prize winners, the counties of Bagot and St. Hyacinthe account for more than one-third of all the prizes won.

This first part of the contest was based on an inspection of the crop in the field, where judging was based on quality of seed used, fertilization and soil preparation, yield, freedom of the crop from weeds and disease. To be eligible for the contest, the farmer is required to sow at least 5 acres of either Montcalm or of O.A.C. 21.

Any farmer whose crop scored more than 68% is eligible for the second phase of the contest. For this, he must prepare a sample of not less than 40 bushels of grain before November 1st to submit to the judging committee. As soon after this date as possible samples of his grain are taken and sent to the Montreal laboratory of the Plant Products Division for judging, when the 7 best samples from each region are set aside. For this part of the project there is prize money of \$500 available for each region, with the first prize worth \$200. Finally, the first four samples of each region split another \$500 between them with the first prize worth \$250.

The \$500 set aside for the first part of the contest (standing crop) is contributed by the Quebec Brewers' Association; the Provincial Department of Agriculture puts up another \$500 for the provincial contest, and the prize money for the regional contests, \$1000, comes from the Barley Improvement Institute.

4-H Clubbers Compete In Townships

Beef club members in Quebec's Eastern Townships gathered at the Cookshire Fair in late August to compete in district competitions. Twenty-two members from the three clubs—Bury, Island Brook and Lennoxville—turned out.

Judge Don Robertson, federal livestock fieldman in Quebec, in commenting on the classes, said that the youngsters had done a bang-up job in improving their showmanship techniques over a year ago. He also felt there was a slight improvement in the quality of animals shown.

Winner of the senior showmanship award was Wendell Groom, Bury, and in the class he was followed by Barry Parsons, Terry Lowry, Clifford McCormack, Bobby Gill, Wendell Gaulin, Neville Ross, Eden Cloutier, Marilyn Laberce and Bill Cloutier.

Champion junior showman was Gloria Chapman of the Lennoxville club. In order behind her were Jimmy Mayhew, Grant McLeod, Ann Warner, Gordon Parsons, Hugh MacDonald, Brian Lowry, Garth Beattie, Dale McLeod, Raymond Loveland, Wayne Wilson and Barry Loveland.

In the breed classes, Ann Warner, Lennoxville, showed the champion Shorthorn, while Gloria Chapman had the reserve.

In the combined Hereford and Angus class Bob Nichol, Lennoxville, was awarded the championship with his Hereford and Hugh Macdonald, Lennoxville, the reserve with his Angus.

In the judging competition Bob Nichol was the winner



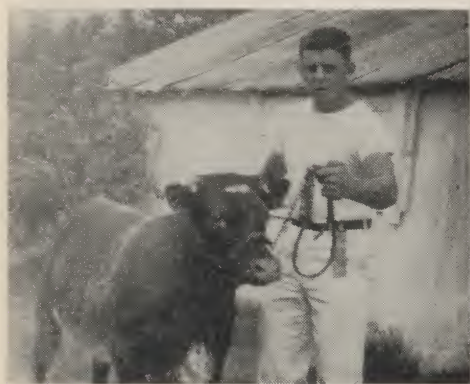
Jack Ride and Joan Johnston, senior and reserve showmanship winners at Hatley.

followed by Ardyth Painter, Ronald Bell, Bill Cloutier and Allan Suitor.

Dairy Calves at Hatley

At the Hatley 4-H club fair, also in the Eastern Townships, the top three in the junior showmanship class were Maureen Wells, Ann Lemon and Diane Cass. Winners in senior showmanship were Jack Ride, Joan Johnston and Gail McNaughton.

In the breed classes Gail Raymond had the champion Holstein calf, while Lois and Shirley Pope had the best Jersey calves. With yearlings Joan Johnston led in the Ayrshire class while Gail Raymond was top in Holsteins and Lois Pope first in Jerseys. In the 2-year-old class Gordon Thompson had the best Holstein and Joan Johnston the best Ayrshire. These latter two also won out in the herd class.



Wendell Groom of the Bury Club, senior The junior showman was Gloria Chapman of Lennoxville.

Lennoxville Club won the Bank of Montreal Special for the club with the five best calves of any breed. Ann Warner, Gloria Chapman, Neville Ross, Hugh Macdonald and Robert Nichol are shown with their calves.

Sherbrooke Scored Success

IN SPITE of wet weather for much of the time, directors of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association are rubbing their hands over the success of the seventy-first version of the Sherbrooke Fair. This is a show which has retained its primarily agricultural flavour right through the years and this year's exhibits were well above usual standards.

Cattle entries swamped the barns, and there would have been real trouble in stabling them all except that three herds that had been entered failed to show up at the last minute. As it was the regular accommodation was all taken up and the overflow was stabled in the rear of the Arena building; not the best possible place for prize animals, but all that was available. This situation led to some discussion at a breeders' meeting which was held during fair week, when the point was made that there has been little increase in livestock accommodation at Sherbrooke for many years and that improvements are long overdue. Accommodation provided for exhibitors near their animals also came under fire and it is hoped that before long, perhaps in time for the Winter Fair, new living quarters will be provided in the wing of the Arena building that houses the vegetable exhibits. Short of building new barns, however, there is little that can be done with the present arrangement to provide more room for animals.

There was a notable increase in entries of Leicester sheep, seven of the twelve flocks being of this breed. There was only one flock each of Oxfords and Southdowns, and of Cheviots. Two exhibitors new to Sherbrooke were out with hogs, W. K. McLeod of Disraeli and Henri Paul Biron, who also brought a herd of Canadian cattle for the first time.

Chapman Bros. of Waterloo brought their Ayrshires to Sherbrooke for the first time in fifteen years and took the grand championship in the female classes, and Jean Paul Verplast from Ayer's Cliff was a new exhibitor of Canadians.

Total livestock on the grounds, not counting the 90 calves in the calf club show, were

	Head	Exhibitors
Ayrshire	119	9
Holstein	118	8
Canadian	81	5
Jersey	54	10
Guernsey	26	2
Sheep	138	12
Hogs	40	5
Heavy horses	51	
Light horses	42	
Poultry	775	

There wasn't an empty booth anywhere in the Industrial Building, where the exhibits of local merchants were, according to everyone who saw them, the best prepared that have ever been seen at the Sherbrooke Fair. On the grounds the displays of the machinery companies held their usual places and attracted a lot of attention from those looking over the offerings to see what is new in farm equipment.

The show of maple products and honey is a little off the beaten path, in the Arena wing, and probably doesn't attract as many visitors as it might if it were in a more conspicuous place. If it were located in the Industrial Building, for example, we feel that many more people would see and appreciate the really excellent display of honey and syrup and sugar which, for general colour and evident quality, would be hard to beat anywhere. The first and second prize winners, C. W. Curtis of Hatley and H. A. Smith of Birchton took their exhibits on to Quebec for the Provincial judging, where Mr. Curtis won the title of Maple King.

Junior Show

Ever since the start of 4-H club work in this province Sherbrooke has been particularly interested in Junior work, and the directors have spared neither time nor money to make this part of the Fair one of the most interesting. Despite building pressure to have the centre



The open judging class at work.



Every year Mr. Coderre leads the Calf Club parade.



The winning dairy team, Rollie Ness and Wayne McKell.

of 4-H club work moved to the Quebec Fair, especially now that the junior work is looked after by the Provincial rather than the Federal Department, the directors feel this investment of theirs must be protected and the headquarters kept at Sherbrooke. The provincial junior judging programme still continues, although there is no National contest in dairy classes at Toronto in the fall as there used to be. Nineteen teams of dairy cattle judges, winners in elimination contests held all over the province earlier, converged on Sherbrooke for the provincial finals, with the Howick team of Rollie Ness and Wayne McKell scoring 1033 points to take the title by a 13 point margin from the second team, Bob and Bruce Bowers of the Lennoxville club. Following the two top teams were Real Beaudry and Pierre Bousquet of Granby, Yvan Proulx and Yves Proulx of La Baie du Febvre, and Alfred Benoit and Raymond Verhier of St. Armand.

Top individual scorer and thus winner of the Stephane Boily Trophy was Bob Bowers with a score of 533.

There was only one swine judging team this year, which was a bit of a disappointment, but Hector Claveau and Henri Cote of Kamouraska will carry Quebec's colours to Toronto for a National contest in swine judging. The beef team to represent the province will be selected at the Winter Fair in October.

Scholarships Awarded

The scholarships offered by the French-language magazine *Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs* are based on the results of an oral examination on general farming principles held during the early part of fair week, and candidates are screened by the Extension Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture ahead of time, so that the final examination will be given only to serious contenders. Winners this year were Rose Malenfant of St. Adelbert, Ronald Dumouchal of Thurso and Suzanne Lambert, Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, all of whom will have their expenses paid for study at any agricultural school of their choice.

The Director of Extension, J. E. Dube, announced that the Provincial Government will add six more scholarships next year.

Judging Highlights

Ayrshires, leading by one animal in numbers at the fair, put on a show which, in the opinion of Judge Wyman MacKechnie, was one of the best he has seen for a long time. The herd of Lucille Davis is getting to be a real contender, and her Alderwood Commander was adjudged junior champion male in stiff competition, while her Aleddo Bunny took the junior championship in the female classes. She also showed the top junior herd.

Chapman Bros., back at Sherbrooke after a lapse of many years, took the female senior and grand championship on Frost Home Model and this herd also showed the best senior get of sire. John Johnston of Massawippi had the senior and grand champion bull, Alderwood Senator, and Lockhaven Joe for reserve junior. The reserve senior and grand went to Tom Ride on Burnside Truip Card, and the same award in females went to Ride's Ranch Muguette for the same exhibitor. Ride entries also took the senior herd and the junior get prizes. Roger Beaudry of Granby had Des Prairies Galante for reserve junior female and D. Johnston of Stanstead took the progeny of dam class. The Parade Prize for the breed was won by Chapman Bros.

Holstein judging was marred by a disputed decision when judge Ray Wilson of Kenmore Ont. placed George Gladu's Credholm Supreme Monogram over McLeod's Carnation Northman for the senior and grand championship. But the cattle committee upheld the judge's decision when the matter was formally laid before them for action. With Spring Farm Fond. Tom and Gladale Royal Legacy Gladu took the junior and reserve junior ribbons in the other bull classes.

John Beerwort showed Beerven Pabst Johanna for the senior and grand champion female with reserve going to A. Pepin's Pepinoise Grace Gypsy. Pepin also had the senior herd, senior get, and the parade prize. McLeod had the junior and reserve junior females with Aylmer Ruby Kellendry Girl and Aylmer Norma.

Jerseys, with ten herds out, were not up at the top in numbers, but they took second place to no other breed for general quality. H. Showman's Royal was senior and grand champion bull for Nyamakad Farms of Melbourne, J. B. Pangman's Pine Gables Bright Beacon in reserve. Wilfrid Hadlock of Freligsburg had W. Ambassador's Frank for junior champion and Pierre Veillon showed Wendybrook Suzanne Rose for reserve. Veillon also had the senior and grand championship in the female classes on Brampton Sybil J. Beacon and took the ribbons for the senior herd and the senior get of sire.

The herd of Mrs. A. R. Virgin, North Hatley, provided the other female championships and took the junior herd and junior get of sire classes, as well as the parade prize. The progeny of dam class went to Pangman.

Floyd Sanborn and P. M. Fox divided the major honours in the Guernsey show, with Fox taking the two senior and grand championships and the reserve senior and grand female ribbon.

Sheep and Hogs

The Leicester show was dominated by Ashley and John Stalker of Kingsbury, who showed at the top in all but two classes. The champion ram was a John Stalker entry, with the other championships except the ewe, shown by John Lyster of South Durham, going to Ashley Stalker. The two exhibitors with Northern Cheviots divided the championships, N. G. Bennett of Bury showing the champion ewe and the reserve champion ram, Stoneycroft Farm, Lennoxville, getting the other two. Lyster entries from South Durham and the Burns flock from Island Brook provided the competition in Hampshire Downs;

Burns had the two ram championships, and A. J. Lyster the two ewes.

Stoneycroft Farms and N. G. Bennett were the two exhibitors in Southdowns with Stoneycroft Farm taking the reserve championship in the ram class, Bennett the others.

N. G. Bennett had the only flock of Oxfords and only J. A. Woodward of Lennoxville was showing Shropshires.

In a rather light hog show which brought out five exhibitors with forty head, W. K. MacLeod of Disraeli had the senior and grand champion boar, A. Sevigny of Princeville the reserve and the junior champion. O. A. Fowler of Kingsbury had the reserve junior. In the sow classes, Fowler showed the junior champion and the reserve grand, with Sevigny getting the nod for senior and grand reserve senior and reserve junior.

Fall Fair Season Opened At Waterloo

If one wanted a striking example of the effects of the weather this year on crops in general, he need only have looked over the vegetable exhibits at Waterloo Fair; squash and pumpkins less than half their normal size confronted the judges, in a vegetable show that was smaller than usual and down in quality, and sheafs of field corn and grains showed the effect of a backward season.

The weather also had its effect on attendance, for when it rained people didn't bother to come out, and when it was fine they felt they should stay home and get on with the work. So all and all it wasn't too crowded on the Midway and around the grounds generally.

Exhibitors, however, turned out well for this first of the fall fairs in the Townships, with a decline of only 12 head noted between this year and last, in the cattle classes, and with a strong horse show, always a feature at Waterloo.

There were 2 herds of Holsteins only, those of G. R.



Four Ayrshire champions; starting nearest the camera; A. Carrier's junior champion; the reserve junior, and the senior and grand champions for R. Beaudry; the reserve senior and grand for Chapman Bros.

Gladu and John Beerwort. Male championships went to Gladu and the females ones to Beerwort, who also had the senior herd and progeny of dam classes, with Gladu taking the other groups. With only 25 head entered in the whole Holstein show, classes were limited.

The Ayrshire Red and White Day, held in conjunction with the Fair, brought out more of this breed, with six exhibitors showing. Mrs. Lucille Davis of Fulford was in the prize money in the bull classes, with all the championships except the reserve junior which went to Roger Beaudry from Granby. In the females classes Beaudry had the senior and grand and reserve junior champions, Chapman Bros. of Waterloo showing the reserve senior and grand and A. Carrier showing the junior. Davis entries took three of the five groups, with Beaudry having both senior and junior get of sire.

L. deGarston of East Farnham had all the Jersey Championships except the junior female, which was the only animal shown by Lance Hadlock. B. A. Ryan of West Brome did not show any champions, but placed first in a number of classes, and was the only exhibitor in others.

In Canadians A. Edoin, Bedford, exhibited in all classes and had the major awards over occasional entries from George Beaudry of St. Valerien, who, however, showed the reserve bull champion. Floyd Sanborn of Sweetsburg and J. A. Lataille, East Farnham, had the only Guernseys, and the prize money was fairly well divided between them, the top awards, except the junior female, going to Sanborn.

It was a very small sheep and swine show, with only 30 head of hogs and a few sheep on the grounds. Clark Jones, Oral McGovern, Chapman Bros. and Andre Ares showed Yorkshire hogs, Chapman having the best pen, Ares the best sow with litter and McGovern the best exhibit of bacon-type hogs. B. B. Mizener & Sons showed Shropshire and Hampshire sheep, and J. A. Lataille had Leicesters against no competition.

Dear Readers:

The evenings remain chilly here even after a few very pleasant days so I built a fire in the stove tonight and expect to soon have to cover up the tomato and cucumber plants. The tomatoes are not amounting to much. They are large green plants without many blossoms or tomatoes yet the squash and cucumber vines are loaded. I've canned a dozen quarts of beet greens which make a welcome change to a winter menu and am at work on the string beans. Next will be a few quarts of apple-sauce, preferably canned in no. two and a half cans without sugar or in glass sealers in a thick syrup with a suggestion of lemon, peel and all, thinly sliced and added just a minute before removal from the stove.

We just got back from the Fair. I really don't quite know which part of it we enjoyed the most. Listening to the lively marches played by the Canaan High School band from across the border in Vermont, examining the fine displays in all departments or looking at the antiques displayed by the County Women's Institute all of which were over a hundred years old. They told a story about our ancestors, of their coming from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland and settling in this part of the country with their prized possessions brought in crowded ships on a long slow journey from home. An embroidered map of the dear motherland, a beloved book or a sword that had been used by ancestors in Ireland were exhibited beside the necessities of early pioneer life.

Then settling in the forests with a supply of fine timber at hand they acquired tools for making shingles with which to roof their homes and wooden buckets especially needed to collect the sweetness from the trees called maple sugar. If progress were their lot they had fine horsehair upholstered furniture to be sat on so prim and proper for it was very slippery. A comfortable Boston rocker

made to fit the body for restful relaxing and rocking the babies to sleep likely blessed their hearth. Or when time came to go visiting they wore elegantly embroidered and fringed black taffeta jackets or shawls and afternoon tea was served in blue patterned crockery and scones were passed on a heavy gilted cake plate.

Religion also occupied a place in the pioneers' way of life being represented by Bibles, one being done with hand steel engravings. Communion was often served from a metal communion flask on the parson's trips to families in the wilderness or given by the Rev. Taylor from a huge pitcher and two pint-sized cups at a central church to the residents of the County.

The horticulture department showed the effects of the cool weather. The apples were not mature and there was an absence of late varieties of vegetables. I heard some American visitors exclaiming over the beauty and fine quality of the maple products displayed. I hope Mr. Smith, Birchton takes his first prize display to the Canadian Competition. Beware, I would say, to the Eastern States if they should compete against this maple exhibit. Mr. Stuart Coates again showed fine samples as well as Mrs. K. Johnston, a new exhibitor.

Jack Ride came over from Hatley with his father's herd of Ayrshires and Mr. Smith from Waterville brought his Holsteins. Mr. C. Gaulin's herd from Bury is steadily increasing in number and quality until this year he won the Oliver Cromwell Trophy for the best beef herd. The Lennoxville Calf Club again won the Bank of Montreal Trophy for best beef club on display in parade. Darlene Bain, Lynn and Gail Forgrave, Maylon and Warren Grapes had the best Holstein calves. Richard and Graydon Lowry exhibited the best Jerseys.

This year's Fair attracted the attention of reporters from newspapers and radio stations. Shirley Brett from the C.B.C., Montreal came to interview the Institute about their antique dis-

play. As yet I have not noticed anything about it on television. As Sherbrooke is now sending out programs from Mount Orford this could be possible. I did watch an actress from the new yet already famous North Hatley Playhouse.

Have you received your catalogue of the Sherbrooke Winter Fair and Fat Stock Sale to be held Oct. 8 to 11? Fred and I hope to be able to take it in this year. Possibly we'll see you there.

As ever,

Wally

Watch These Prices

This is how prices moved in 1955: some selected DBS indicators:—

Industrial Materials ... up 8%

Building Materials ... up 4%

* * *

Iron and Products ... up 7%

Non-ferrous Metals ... up 18%

* * *

Wood Products

and Paper ... up 5%

Chemicals ... up 1%

* * *

Textiles ... up 1%

Farm Products ... down 5%

Total Wholesale

Index ... up 2.6%

Consumer Price Index Steady

(Percentages show approximate price changes between the beginning and the end of 1955.)



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Co-operation in Canada

According to the twenty-third annual summary of Co-operation in Canada the co-operative movement in this country has experienced a continuous and rapid growth since 1933, though the pace since 1950 has not been so rapid. The summary, covering the crop year ended July 31, 1954, is prepared by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture and will be ready for distribution shortly.

Total business reported for 1954 by 2,590 co-operatives with a membership of 1,266,022 amounted to \$1,015.1 million. Co-operatives included farmers' and fishermen's marketing, purchasing and servicing organizations. The co-operatives had assets of \$462.9 million and members equity was \$199.5 million or 43 per cent of total assets.

In addition 11 co-operative wholesalers across Canada reported a business of \$175,526,346 including value of farm products marketed, sales of supplies and revenue for services rendered.

The business of fire, life, hail and casualty insurance co-operatives was also substantial.

It is pointed out in the summary that annual figures of co-operative sales of farm products fluctuate from year to year largely because of varia-

tions in the value of the western wheat crop. For the crop year 1954 sales declined from \$874.7 million in the preceding year to \$733.0 million or by 16 per cent. But total marketings of all agricultural products declined in 1954 and the co-operatives' share of such marketings remained relatively high at 30 per cent compared with 32.3 per cent in 1953.

Retail value of goods purchased by farm co-operatives for sale to members and patrons was reported at \$234.6 million for 1954, down \$10.8 million from the preceding year. The volume of this purchasing business continued to increase until 1953, but increasing prices accounted for a substantial portion of the increase from 1949 to 1953, just as decreasing prices have been a factor in the \$10.8 million decrease between 1953 and 1954. The value of services rendered by service co-operatives, in fields other than insurance, amounted to \$11.1 million, an increase of \$2.2 million from the year ended July 1953.

Fishermen's co-operatives reported sales of fish at \$14.9 million and of fishing supplies at \$2.8 million.

Although the number of associations reporting declined in 1954, consolidation of smaller associations probably accounted for most of the decline. This is indicated by the very small change in total membership.



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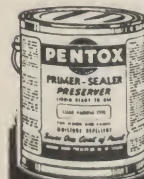
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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes*

THE OLDER MEMBER AN INFLUENCE IN THE EDUCATION PROGRAMME

by C. I. Mackenzie

There is a tendency in the Institute for the cosy little membership of old friends to remain in statu quo, and not to seek out younger women to join. This is not intentional but it works out that way. Of course we would like the brides, so we say, but we do not go "all out" to get them. We realize all their difficulties in founding a home, bringing up children, taking them hither and thither, to the dentist, the clinic, a practice for a concert, a dancing or a music lesson, or the calf club, to follow them about as well as clothe and feed them. Did not our older women do the same in their day and still had time to found the Institute and set it going? "Oh yes, but there were not so many other activities", they reply. The result is that the younger women's excuses are accepted as final. We make no further effort to interest them, after we have given them a wedding present and subsequently a "pink and blue shower". And so we lose them.

This struck me as such a pity after listening to the lovely singing of younger women, and the urgency of our young treasurer on what a power the Institute could be if we worked as hard on our own projects as we work for charities.

Our very prayer, the Mary Stewart Collect, reflects the aspirations of the woman growing older in her desire to be kept from pettiness and fault-finding, the vices of age. "It was not like that in our day", should never be said. This day is still our day to influence people and to serve.

By becoming a member of the Institute, as woman's ideas are enlarged, so our prayer is answered. We go on to expressing our thoughts and soon we bring the members to act upon the problems of to-day. It was one of the older members of our Institute who worked up our interest in retarded children and the interest spread to neighbouring Institutes. The older woman has an opportunity to help this project by informing herself of what it means to a family to have a retarded child, and its effect on the neighbourhood. One feels sorry for the young child and his mother, but as the child grows up its repellent manners, lack of speech, its shambling walk disgust people and we do not help with our protective sympathy. When

the Institute is alert to this situation, and villagers are informed, the life of the poor afflicted one is easier and the family fears are relaxed. Many of our older women are interested in retardation either from the sight of older people who had no education, or from day by day reading in newspapers and pamphlets. Here is our chance to be informed by having these clippings and articles read at our meetings. This will incite our members to take a stand for the protection and education of those poor fellow-beings of ours.

Again, the older woman may ask herself, "What is my line"? We all know what interests us most as we grow older, and it is not "the daily round, the common task" but perhaps short story writing, radio listening, music, plants in house or garden, craft, drama, art, new methods in education, and so on. A bit of news on any of these interests, brought to the meeting and given to the secretary, or to the convenor whose business the subject may be, will create or keep alive new ideas and projects. The Convenor of Education will be glad to hear of projects in self-education by a member who has been reading, listening, or attending meetings, anything that sparks the light to lighten the Gentiles and to encourage our own chosen people to follow the gleam.

I have long realized that older women deplore departure from correct procedure in meetings. Why not ask such a one to study the Handbook, and new manual (to be printed) and to bring to our attention what following procedure leads to; understanding and clarity of ideas. This we need badly.

We also need to be reminded of the beauty of the world around us, and be urged to condemn situations where such beauty is marred by thoughtless people, picnic crowds, those who throw rubbish on roadsides, or contaminate waterways, wanton destruction by pranks and Hallowe'eners. We are an untidy people, and when an older woman stops to pick up the wrapper of the child's chocolate bar, or a man's carelessly thrown cigarette box, the gesture may strike home, and another tidy person may be added to the few in a nation of careless folk bent on defacement.

On a recent visit to another Institute, where every

member does her stint every meeting, a lot of useful and interesting information came to light. One older member told a graphic story of long ago in the community that brought out both our interest in and ignorance of the trade in potash in early days.

A few suggestions. Have you a member who grows lovely African violets, or gladiolus of marked beauty, or one who knits a classic bed quilt pattern, or has a lovely piece of fabric or pottery, or even a sheet of old music or a print of rarity and beauty? All these displays help to educate the rest of us in appreciation and conservation. How many people say, "We used to have one of those, but I have no idea where it is now". I have said it myself and realize my carelessness and lack of appreciation.

I have an old friend who every now and then shows her grandmother's lovely jewels and ornaments, dresses, gloves, hats, parasols, shoes and handmade underwear of strange appearance, to her astonished and gum-chewing grandchildren who stand gaping. What a lesson in the history of manners to the youngsters in jeans, loafers and sweat-shirts!

We have endless opportunities for education for ourselves and friends without neglecting our gifts for scholarships or helping with school hot lunches. As we say in

our prayer, "Let us take time for all things". The older member will take on a new importance in the eyes of the others and create new interests in an ever-widening circle of those who want to know more and more of worthwhile things. "La Terre et le Foyer" sees to it that the artistic and the constructive side is encouraged. The results are found in the exhibits of the work of the members of the Cercles des Fermières, that the Provincial Government puts on from time to time. Why are we so interested in the remodeling of old hats, useful as it is?

Older women need not apologize for not grasping modern prose or modern poetry and who find modern music incomprehensible. Their idiom is certainly not ours. I was reading recently a criticism of new books on listening to music of all ages. The conclusion was that the only way to create new musical taste is to listen to music. Anyone who can distinguish one jingle from another in "Westerns" can certainly pick out in no time, what a friend of mine calls, "les jolis petits airs de Mozart".

OFFICE HAPPENINGS

Tweedsmuir Competition

May 1st, 1957, is the new closing date for the provincial contest. Entries are to be in the Q.W.I. office by that time. Next year's meeting of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada is in October instead of the usual June. This means the National Committee can set a later date for the Competition to close, the benefit of this extended period going on to the provinces. This will make it easier to complete more entries in all sections.

Peace Garden

Mrs. Catley, representing the F.W.I.C., attended the annual meeting of International Peace Garden Inc. In her report she says progress is being made transcending any since 1949. She quotes from the Superintendent's report that "since building the picnic nook as a memorial to the late Mrs. Alfred Watt, the FWIC takes the Peace Garden to all parts of the world, as it is a member of the ACWW". Immediate work was suggested to erect a small shelter over the stove donated for the nook and to drill a well. The grounds are to be cleared and seeded to grass. Slides of the Peace Garden are being made. These are 2" x 2", in colour, and it is hoped a set will be ready for loan this fall. This office will be notified when they are ready, if Institutes would like to order them.

Indian Homemakers' Clubs

The Clubs held their first Quebec Convention (the last one two years ago included the Maritimes). There are now 12 Clubs in Quebec, one reserve, Maniwaki having two. Many able women came as delegates to this Conference at the Pointe Bleue Reserve, a beautiful place on the shores of Lake St. John. The theme of the conference was, "Welfare of the Indian Family" and the keen dis-



Mrs. J. L. McKellar, Honorary Branch President of the Harwood Branch presenting Mrs. L. A. Wyse with a life membership. They chose this exclusively "Institute" means of recognizing Mrs. Wyse's gifts of thought, time and effort to Institute work. Among her services to the W.I. she wrote, directed and presented the pageant "Canada Calls", first for the local branch, then for the provincial convention and the F.W.I.C. She generously turned this work over to the library and many other interested branches have since presented it in all but one of Canada's provinces. She also was the driving force in organizing and encouraging the Harwood Singers. In every branch effort she has been an active and continued source of enthusiasm and inspiration.

cussions as the Indian women studied this topic from various angles show how seriously they are trying to grapple with their problems.

In Other Countries

The report of the ACWW Extension Sub-Committee always makes exciting reading. Zanzibar's Women's Association, now a corresponding society of ACWW, is asking for advice on organization and program planning. This society will be applying soon for full membership, as will the Rural Improvement Clubs in the Philippines. Lady Coomaraswamy, Vice-president, is soon to visit Thailand and India on behalf of the ACWW and another Vice-president, Miss Payne, visited New Guinea where Country Women's Association branches have observer status with the C.W.A. in Australia. While there she attended a Girl Guide Rally where the Brownies' uniform consisted entirely of "little skirts and Guides' ties!"

Another quite new society, that is already a member of ACWW, is the Women's Progress Clubs (Maendeleo) in Kenya. These are composed of African women and from six clubs in 1951 there are now 500 with a registered membership of over 30,000 women. District Training Centres are set up to train those women showing qualities of leadership. Members pay a small fee, but the major financing is undertaken by the Government, with some help from the African District Councils.

UNESCO Gift Coupons

Contributions this month:

Lochaber	\$10.00	(reported last month)
Lower Eardley	10.00	no list given)
Kazabazua	5.00	
Dundee	5.00	

Two treadle sewing machines, approximate cost \$120 each, will be sent to Mysore for use in the sewing classes organized there by Mrs. Kuppaswamy. The balance of the fund will be used for 3 machines and other small equipment to go to the Lanka Mahila Samiti, (Women's Institute) Ceylon.



Wakeham W.I. members who attended a birthday party given in honour of Miss Altimas during her stay in Wakeham.

The Month With The W.I.

Although this was vacation time only three counties are missing. All those reporting have mentioned the Annual Convention and discussions of items raised there. Many Institutes had picnics and outings of various kinds. Courses in handicrafts are also mentioned frequently, even in the busy summer, the technicians have been on the go.

The following branches tell of sending the "five articles per branch" for Quebec gifts to the coming Ceylon Conference: Arundel, (\$2 to buy articles) Jerusalem-Bethany, East Clifton, Ormstown, Granby Hill, Waterloo-Warden and Brompton Road.

Argenteuil: Arundel held an apron contest (to be sold at annual bazaar). Colored movies were shown on Agriculture and final arrangements made for the School Fair. Brownburg heard a paper on Mental Health and made plans for a Handicraft Fair and tea. The sum of \$5 was voted for CARE, designated for East Germany. Frontier had a discussion on ways of raising money and planned a social evening when Canadian movies will be shown. Jerusalem-Bethany had a contest on names of streets in Lachute. Mille Isles had a sale of handicrafts, home cooked foods and a tea, which were successful.

Bonaventure: Black Cape entertained the teachers and presented them with small gifts. Films were shown. Grand Cascapedia realized over \$20 at a dance, proceeds for school prizes. Marcil is on vacation. Matapedia had a paper on the British discovery of Terylene. Games were donated to the Catholic School. Port Daniel heard an article on Cancer and items from the Federated News. School prizes were presented at the school closing by the Convenor of Education. A cake auction and mystery sale netted \$4.15 and a salad supper was held.

Brome: Abercorn welcomed two new members and planned a picnic. Remnants have been received from several large firms in Montreal. Knowlton's Landing heard a talk and saw pictures of Mrs. Penfield's trip to Turkey and Greece. Sutton had a talk on flower arrangements and presented a gift to a member making a trip to England.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aburey-Riverfield enjoyed a picnic at Lake St. Francis. Dundee had a talk on Public Speaking and a quiz on the Q.W.I. Hemmingford had a picnic at Fraser's Point. Ormstown enjoyed a trip to St. Helen's Island. A sale of home cooking was held and fruit and vegetables were processed and put in the food locker for the High School cafeteria.

Compton: Brookbury discussed a tour of the Carnation Milk Plant, also the Cookshire Fair exhibits. A contest, with prizes was held on "Reading the News". Mrs. McIntyre of this branch is giving the next broadcast over CKTS; her topic, "The Ceylon Conference". A donation of \$5 was given the Brookbury Union Cemetery.



Mrs. Sidney Patterson, Wakeham W.I. president, presenting a birthday gift to Miss Bridget Altimas.

Bury had visitors from Stanstead North W.I. with Miss Mackenzie, Q.W.I. Convenor of Education, as guest speaker. Mrs. Cathcart read a poem by Edgar Guest and Mrs. Parsons spoke on "Making Potash" by pioneers of this district. *Canterbury* follows the plan of one member giving a three minute talk at each meeting. Final plans were made for a millinery course and a community salad supper realized \$26. Progress was reported on an antique exhibit for Cookshire Fair. *East Clifton* also made plans for this exhibit of antiques.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* had no meeting but two outings have been enjoyed (see pictures).

Gaspé: *Wakeham* donated four swings to the Wakeham School and made repairs to the others. A glove course was held, with a birthday party for Miss Altimas on the closing evening. (pictures here too). Three members from *York* branch attended this class. A sale of candy and books netted \$6.90 and talent money was distributed.

Gatineau: *Breckenridge* discussed the School Fair to be held in Luskville Town Hall. Mrs. Davis gave a talk on "Citizenship and the World Community". *Eardley* is preparing articles for Aylmer Fair. A contest was held on "Old Sayings". *Lower Eardley* heard an explanation of the UNESCO project and discussed the gifts to Ceylon. Mrs. Watson was congratulated on her appointment as Q.W.I. Citizenship Convenor. Mrs. Fuller was guest and won a Flower Contest. *Kazabazua* heard a report on the Scholarship for Queen Elizabeth School, as given by the Convenor of Education. *Rupert* members, children and friends, held a picnic at Mrs. C. Moore's summer cottage at Lake St. Bernard. Mrs. Johnston showed pictures on her trip to Vancouver and the U.S. Red Cross instructions for artificial respiration were distributed by Mrs. A.

Larose, and Mrs. Gibson reported on final arrangements for the Annual 4-H Calf Club Fair in September.

Megantic: *Inverness* made final plans for the School Fair. Tentative plans were made for the next meeting when a Bring and Buy sale will be held and each member is to bring a visitor. *Lemesurier* sent 14 lbs. of old cotton to the Cancer Society.

Missisquoi: *Dunham* had a visit from the county president, Mrs. Creller. A food sale was held at Selby Lake. *Fordyce* had a program on Home Economics; the convenor conducting two contests. An exchange program has been arranged with a branch in Tasmania. The sum of \$8.56 was realized from the "Travelling Apron" and \$10 was donated to the Cowansville 4-H Club. A pieced quilt was received from a member who is unable to attend meetings on account of ill health. *Stanbridge East* sponsored the showing of the film, "Hill Capital" (Kandy) Ceylon, where the ACWW Conference is to be held. Other branches in the county were invited and films from the Quebec Tourist and Publicity Bureau were also shown.

Papineau: *Lochaber* had a contest on "Count the articles in your hand bag", and made plans to sell Christmas Cards.

Pontiac: *Clarendon* did sewing for the local hospital. *Quyong* heard a talk by Mrs. Steele on the Peace Garden, which she had visited recently. *Shawville* had a picnic at a member's cottage at Green Lake. Donations were \$10 to the Brookdale Farm Children's Home and \$75 to the Shawville Cemetery Fund. Items were read from the CAC Bulletin and the Federated News. *Stark's Corners* realized \$9.35 commission for a Wear-ever party and \$2.45 from the five-cents-a-piece cake. A gift, and corsage, were given the departing secretary.

Quebec: *Valcartier* made over \$100 at a dance and has planned another to top off a chicken barbecue and picnic. Preparations are also being made to cater to a Field



Miss Bridget Altimas teaching some of the Wakeham members the art of glove-making.

Day. Over 30 members chartered a bus and attended the convention. A group is working on a hooked rug; another, luncheon cloth. (Tweedsmuir contest?)

Richmond: *Cleveland* had a demonstration on "Cosmetics" and applying of make-up. *Gore* donated \$3 toward prize money for the Children's Section of the Richmond Fair. A contest was held on hats decorated with kitchen utensils. *Melbourne Ridge* had a display of stuffed toys, by a member who attended Leadership Course. The sum of \$57.47 was raised at a social evening held to celebrate the final payment on the W.I. Hall, and \$20 at a dance. The contest was "What do you know about the W.I.?" *Richmond YWI* gave \$5 to the Sherbrooke Hospital and had a sale of remnants. *Richmond Hill* heard a poem, "Are You an Active Member?" This branch is to give the next broadcast, the subject, "The History of our Branch". *Shipton* sent a shower of cards to a charter member on her 90th birthday, Mrs. Orin Olney. A reading was given from a 1901 paper on the History of Danville and a hobby show was of interest. *Spooner Pond* brought cookies for a contest and then sent them to the Wales Home. An auction was held of articles made from one yard of cotton and a blanket purchased from the sale of old woollen articles.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* heard a talk by Miss Martine van de Knoof, on her work as a rural Domestic Teacher of Utrecht, Holland, and Miss Anne Honey gave a description of her two months Mediterranean Cruise, with curios collected on her voyage. The Bolts Plastics Ltd. at Granby was visited and the Granby Nursery.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* discussed their annual sale. A contest on jumbled letters was held. *Granby West* had two contests, "Songs" and "Cities". Rollcall was answered by a snapshot of yourself as a baby. *South Roxton* members and their children visited the Granby Zoo. A picnic was held on the grounds. *Waterloo-Warden* discussed the



Ste. Annes Branch at Boys Farm, Shawbridge.

United Nations booklets and the UNESCO plan. Prizes amounting to \$5 was donated toward the School Fair.

Sherbrooke: *Brompton Road* heard a paper on "You and Your Family Under Quebec Law", read by Mrs. D. Cullen, Citizenship convenor. Articles were handed in for the Fair Booth and \$10 was voted for the School Fair. Mrs. W. Goodfellow displayed a cookbook made by the Valcartier Branch.

Stanstead: *Beebe* sent used clothing to the Crippled Children's Home at Ayer's Cliff. A food sale was held to raise funds for the W.I. and a community food sale was sponsored for the benefit of the Beebe Intermediate School. *Stanstead North* entertained the County Quarterly Meeting, with 54 present. *Tomifobia* has received donations of remnants from Simpson's and Eaton's. *Way's Mills* heard a talk on First Aid by Miss Martha Aldrich, R.N. and had a contest on flower arrangements. This branch is taking its turn for the county broadcast.

CORRECTION: The picture of a hall, in the July issue of the "Journal", should read "Community Hall, Lower Eardley", not South Hull" as given there.



A day's outing on the St. Lawrence enjoyed by the Ste. Annes W.I.



For the first time the Quebec Homemakers' Clubs held their own provincial convention (previously combined with the Maritimes). Delegates from all clubs but one met at Pointe Bleue Reserve on the shores of Lake St. John. The chief is in the centre (with head dress); Miss Berthe Fortin, Provincial Supervisor for the Clubs is fourth from right.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Choosing A Career In Agriculture

Freshmen, traditionally, are bewildered. New scenes, new friends, new rules, new experiences, make the first days at College rather baffling. And at an agricultural college an extra furrow is added to the Freshman's bothered brow. Lurking at the back of his mind may be uncertainty about his future. A general interest in the world of agriculture has led him to choose this particular course; but mists may roll around his more distant objects—the kind of job he wants, the kind of life he hopes to lead as a graduate, the role he hopes to fill in the economy of Canada.

By way of dispelling these mists, let's have a look at the whole field of agriculture as it stands in this country to-day.

"Agriculture is a science, a business, a profession, an industry! Agriculture provides more jobs and careers in the city, than on the farm—more jobs and careers than any other industry", according to the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in the United States.

If you come from a farm you know the basic aspect of agriculture. Perhaps you are feeling the cost-price squeeze and are worried about the future of agriculture as the farmer knows it. If you come from a town or city you may know a different aspect of agriculture. Your father may be an agricultural scientist or a business man dealing with farmers. As far as basic agriculture is concerned agriculture means what you have seen on a drive through the country or on a visit to a local fair.

But the field of agriculture is much more than any one aspect. It offers a great range of opportunities. It is basic to our economy. Look at these figures compiled for the United States. (Since our economy is so close to that of the U.S. and our population is one-tenth theirs, roughly the same percentages probably hold true here.)

"Of 62 million employed Americans, 25 million work in jobs connected with agriculture; 10 million work on farms; 6 million produce for and service farmers; and 9 million process and distribute farm products. In addition a quarter of a million scientists directly serve agriculture."

On a Canadian basis, this means nearly 1 out of every 3 workers in Canada is in a job in one way or another connected with agriculture. How does an agricultural college train you to fit into this picture?

On the opposite page are 8 major fields in agriculture with a break-down of opportunities within each field:

How can a high school graduate know which field to enter? He may make the decision with the advice of his agricultural representative or of the college authorities. Or he may postpone deciding until he has worked in the basic courses required of all students.

Each field offers its own challenge, its own rewards. Research, for instance—the battle to increase production in agriculture to keep pace with our expending economy; to find new facts in the fights for health and growth and comfort. Industry—the varied excitements of processing, of demonstration, of sales and management. There is room for the agricultural graduate at every level in Canadian agricultural firms: packers, fertilizer, machinery, pesticide, feed are just a few of the typical companies. There are business opportunities for the man who wants to strike out for himself. Special rewards greet the graduate who chooses education—whether in schools, colleges or extension. Or for excitement and dash consider communications' jobs in radio, T.V., farm papers or advertising.

Conservation work in soils, fish, wildlife or forests demands special training and offers a mixed life, outdoors and in the laboratories, of major importance to Canada's national prosperity. The government jobs open to inspectors, field representatives, overseas trade commissioners, are attractive and varied. Finally, the man may decide to work on a farm, as owner or manager. In this latter case the decision to go to college leads to a further choice—4 years for a degree course or 2 years for a diploma course. Either way the trained farmer has a definite advantage in these specialized modern days.

The decision to enter agriculture is an exciting one; it opens doors into a great range of opportunities. High school graduates deciding in favor of an agricultural college enter upon an educational experience full of interest and pleasure; and they prepare themselves to play a big role in Canada's basic industry.

Research

Production
Marketing
Economics
Agricultural
Engineering
Equipment and
Utilities
Processing
New Uses and
Methods
New Products
By-Products
Conservation
Reclamation
Rural Sociology

Conservation

Soil
Water
Range
Forest
Fish
Wildlife
Parks
Turf

Communications

Farm Reporting
Newspapers
Market Reporting
Publications
Magazines
Photography
Motion Pictures
Radio
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Television
Advertising
Exhibiting
Training

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Equipment
Food Processing
Grain and Seed
Processing
Meat and Poultry
Packing
Fertilizer
Pesticides and
Herbicides
Feed Manufacturing
Dairy Processing
Fats and Oils
Textiles and Fibers
Buildings and
Utilities
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Insurance
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Management
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Farm Utilities
Custom Services
Private Businesses

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Regulation:
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Agricultural
Chemicals
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Quarantine
Quality Control and
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Technicians
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